

## Final Examination

1. The first step in developing a family disaster plan.
  - A. Identify potential hazards.
  - B. Determine what others should do.
  - C. Hold evacuation drills.
2. The first level of protection in the national emergency management system.
  - A. Local community.
  - B. Federal Emergency Management Agency.
  - C. Citizen.
3. A recommended personal action for a blue threat condition.
  - A. Steer clear of public gathering places.
  - B. Avoid travel.
  - C. Review stored disaster supplies and replace items that are outdated.
4. Flood insurance is.
  - A. Standard coverage under a homeowner's policy.
  - B. Option available only for people living in a flood plain.
  - C. Separate coverage that you can obtain through an insurance agent
5. A plan for caring for pets should include this provision.
  - A. Provisions for taking them to an emergency shelter with you.
  - B. Leaving them home alone.
  - C. Making arrangement with a boarding facility.
6. At a minimum, a normally active person needs this daily quantity of water.
  - A. 2 Gallons.
  - B. 2 Quarts.
  - C. 1 Gallon.
7. Water should be stored in this type container.
  - A. Plastic Bottles.
  - B. Glass Bottles.
  - C. Unlined Metal Containers.
8. Stored water should be changed.
  - A. Yearly.
  - B. Never.
  - C. Every six months.
9. Everyone who sees or experiences a disaster is affected by it in some way.
  - A. True.
  - B. False.
10. One way to ease disaster-related stress is to do this.
  - A. Avoid memorials.
  - B. Stop discussing your feelings as this only reinforces stress.
  - C. Seek help from professional counselors.
11. This method of treating water kills microbes and removes other contaminants such as heavy metals.
  - A. Distillation.
  - B. Boiling.
  - C. Chlorination.

12. A safe water source.
  - A. Water beds.
  - B. Toilet bowls.
  - C. Liquid from canned goods.
13. The safest place to shelter during a hurricane.
  - A. Any room in your home.
  - B. Shelter located outside the storm area.
  - C. Any designed shelter no matter where it is located.
14. To mitigate damage from earthquakes.
  - A. Elevate the structure.
  - B. Bolt down and secure to the wall your water heater, refrigerators, furnace, and gas appliances.
  - C. Move large or heavy objects from lower to higher shelves.
15. The term flood warning means.
  - A. A storm is approaching that could cause flooding.
  - B. Current weather conditions could cause heavy rainfall and flooding.
  - C. Flooding is occurring or will occur soon.
16. Areas at risk from flood hazard.
  - A. Every State.
  - B. Northeast.
  - C. Pacific Northwest.
17. Nature's most violent storm.
  - A. Earthquake.
  - B. Wildfire.
  - C. Tornado.
18. If caught outside during a tornado with no shelter.
  - A. Get under the nearest overpass.
  - B. Try to outrun the storm.
  - C. Lie flat in nearby ditch or depression and cover your head.
19. On the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale the higher the number the more dangerous the storm.
  - A. True.
  - B. False.
20. It is important to prepare for disasters because local responders may not be able to reach you immediately.
  - A. False.
  - B. True.
21. According to the hazard maps, this area is at risk from hurricanes.
  - A. Across the Nation.
  - B. Mid West.
  - C. Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coastal areas.
22. A "Safe Room" is.
  - A. Designated underground room in a public building used for protection against radioactive fallout
  - B. Any interior room within a home.
  - C. A room built to withstand high winds and flying debris.

23. Nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information from the National Weather Service.
- A. Satellite Weather Channel.
  - B. Emergency Broadcast Weather System.
  - C. NOAA Weather Radio.
24. The heat index indicates.
- A. Temperature in centigrade.
  - B. How hot it feels when air temperature is added to relative humidity.
  - C. How humid it is in the shade.
25. Type of food to include in a disaster supplies kit.
- A. Crackers with salt.
  - B. Hamburger.
  - C. Canned food.
26. An essential in managing water during times of disaster.
- A. Alternate with carbonated beverages to save supplies.
  - B. Ration immediately.
  - C. Allow people to drink according to needs.
27. If you return home and smell gas or hear a hissing or blowing sound you should.
- A. Leave immediately.
  - B. Investigate the leak.
  - C. Disregard it.
28. Every thunderstorm produces lightning.
- A. True.
  - B. False.
29. During an earthquake you should.
- A. Get outside as quickly as possible.
  - B. Run to the nearest doorway for shelter.
  - C. Take cover under a sturdy desk, table, or against an inside wall.
30. The term winter storm watch means.
- A. A winter storm is possible in the area.
  - B. Freezing rain will occur creating a coat of ice.
  - C. Snow, sleet, ice will occur shortly.
31. Most deaths and injuries from lightning occur.
- A. Indoor in the summer months.
  - B. Outdoors in the fall months.
  - C. Outdoors in the summer months.
32. Areas at risk from landslides.
- A. Only in states with significant mountain ranges.
  - B. Only in states with high levels of snow and rain.
  - C. In all states and territories.
33. If trapped under debris by an earthquake, you should.
- A. Tap on a pipe or wall so rescuers can locate you.
  - B. Try to move about and kick up as much dust as possible.
  - C. Do nothing.
34. If your clothing catches fire, you should.
- A. Stop, drop, and roll.

- B. Run outside.
  - C. Stay low and run to escape flames.
35. Keep lawns trimmed, leaves raked, and the rain-gutters free from debris are examples of some protective measures against this hazard.
- A. Floods.
  - B. Earthquake.
  - C. Wildfires.
36. Potential danger from a nuclear power accident.
- A. Chemical fire.
  - B. Flooding.
  - C. Radiation.
37. An appropriate treatment for heat exhaustion.
- A. Give water regardless of consciousness.
  - B. Cover with lots of blankets.
  - C. Apply cool wet cloths.
38. An important point when driving in flooding conditions.
- A. Never drive through floodwaters.
  - B. Less than six inches of water should not be a problem.
  - C. Most SUVs are equipped to handle even rushing water.
39. If you are in a mobile home during a tornado, you should.
- A. Take shelter in a doorway.
  - B. Get out immediately.
  - C. Lie flat on the floor.
40. Distance, shielding and time are factors in minimizing exposure to radiation.
- A. False.
  - B. True.
41. A fact about lightning.
- A. Lightning often strikes outside of heavy rain and may occur as far as 10 miles away from any rainfall.
  - B. "Heat lightning" poses no threat as it is too far away.
  - C. Lightning is one of the most predictable hazards.
42. Do this if caught outside during a hazardous materials incident.
- A. Go to the scene and see if you can help.
  - B. Run away without regard to the route you take.
  - C. Stay upstream, uphill, and upwind.
43. A good way to dispose of household chemicals is combine them and put them in the trash.
- A. True.
  - B. False.
44. This device can be used to remove most biological agents that enter a house.
- A. Pure Air Filtering System (PAFS).
  - B. High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filter.
  - C. Biological Identification and Screening Filter (BISF).
45. One way to help children cope with disaster.
- A. Encourage them to read and watch as much television about the event as possible.

- B. Advise them to try to forget all about it.
  - C. Answer questions about the disaster honestly but do not dwell on frightening details.
46. Victims struck by lightning carry an electrical charge and should not be touched.
- A. False.
  - B. True.
47. If you hear a tornado warning you should.
- A. Get in your vehicle and get out of the area.
  - B. Seek safe shelter.
  - C. Stay tuned to a radio since there is only a possibility of a tornado.
48. A source for determining hazards that threaten your community.
- A. Emergency Alert System.
  - B. United States Department of Hazards.
  - C. Local emergency management office.
49. Evacuations in this country are rare.
- A. True.
  - B. False.
50. If instructed to remain inside during a chemical attack, you should.
- A. Shelter in any exterior room.
  - B. Shelter in a room with the most exterior openings.
  - C. Shelter in an internal room.